From Saqeefa to Karbala

History of Karbala in Brief:

From the time of
Prophet Muhammad (saww) to Imam Hussein (as)

By Muslim Bhanji

Karbala was a Battle between Good and Evil

- **It was a battle between Haq and Batil and not a political one.**
- **At one side, there was Banu Hashim representing Haq, and on the other side was Banu Umayya representing Batil.**

THE SIDE OF HAQ

- BANU HASHIM
- Prophet Muhammad (s)
- Imam Ali (as)
- Bibi Fatima (as)
- Imam Hassan (as)
- Imam Hussein (as)

THE SIDE OF BATIL

- BANU UMAYYA
- Abu Sufyan
- Muawiya
- Yazid

Battle between Haq and Batil since the Creation of Adam (as)

وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ لِلْمَلاَئِكَةِ إِنِّي جَاعِلٌ فِي الأَرْضِ خَلِيفَةً قَالُواْ أَتَجْعَلُ فِيهَا مَن يُفْسِدُ فِيهَا وَيَسْفِكُ الدِّمَاء وَنَحْنُ نُسَبِّحُ بِحَمْدِكَ وَنُقَدِّسُ لَكَ قَالَ إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ مَا لاَ تَعْلَمُونَ

“And (remember) when your Lord said to the angels: "Verily, I am going to place (mankind) generations after generations on earth." They said: "Will You place therein those who will make mischief therein and shed blood, - while we glorify You with praises and thanks (Exalted be You above all that they associate with You as partners) and sanctify You." He (Allah) said: "I know that which you do not know." (Al-Baqarah 2:30)

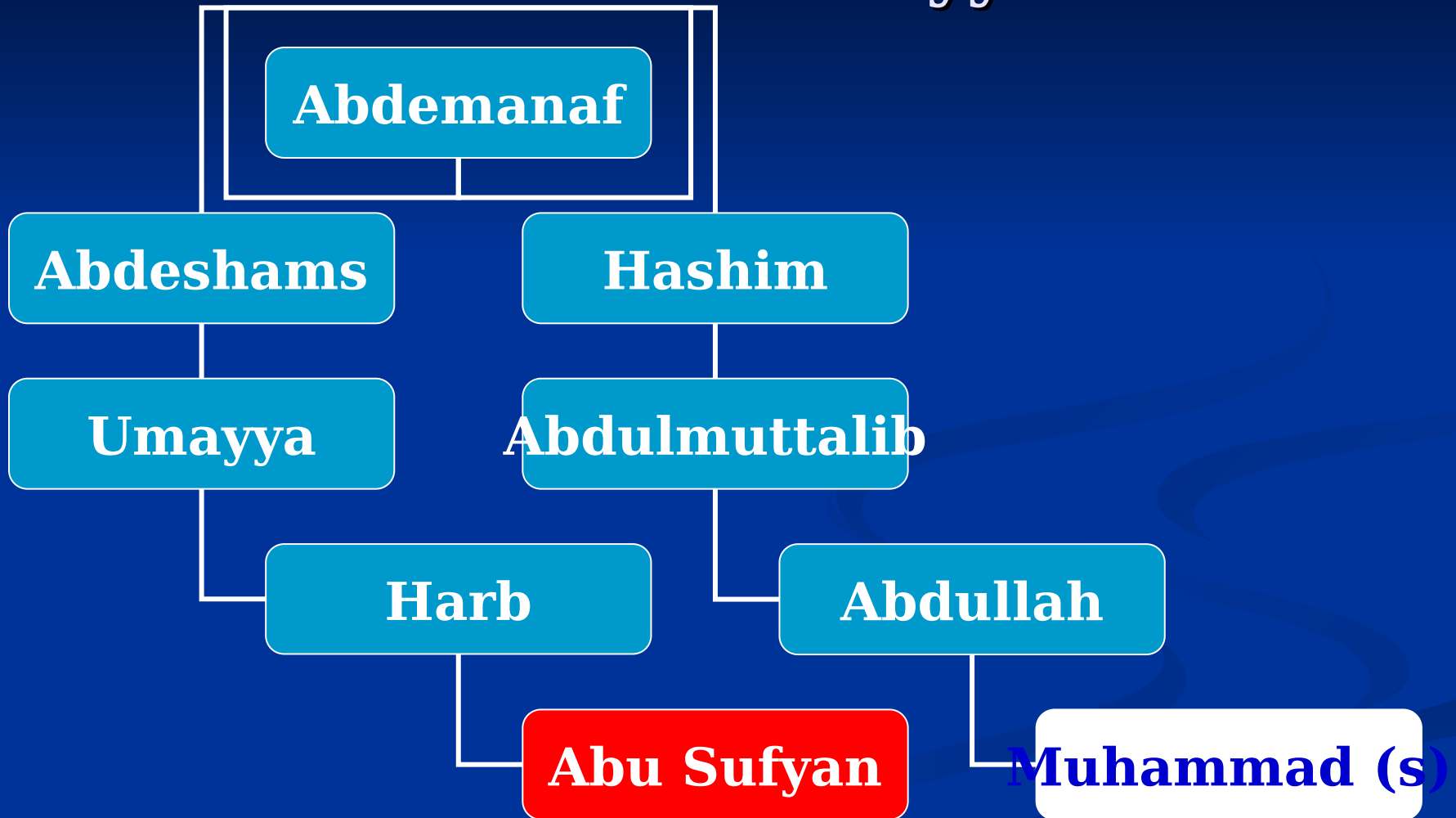
Imam Hussein (as) Represented all the Prophets (saww) in Karbala as per Ziyarate Waritha

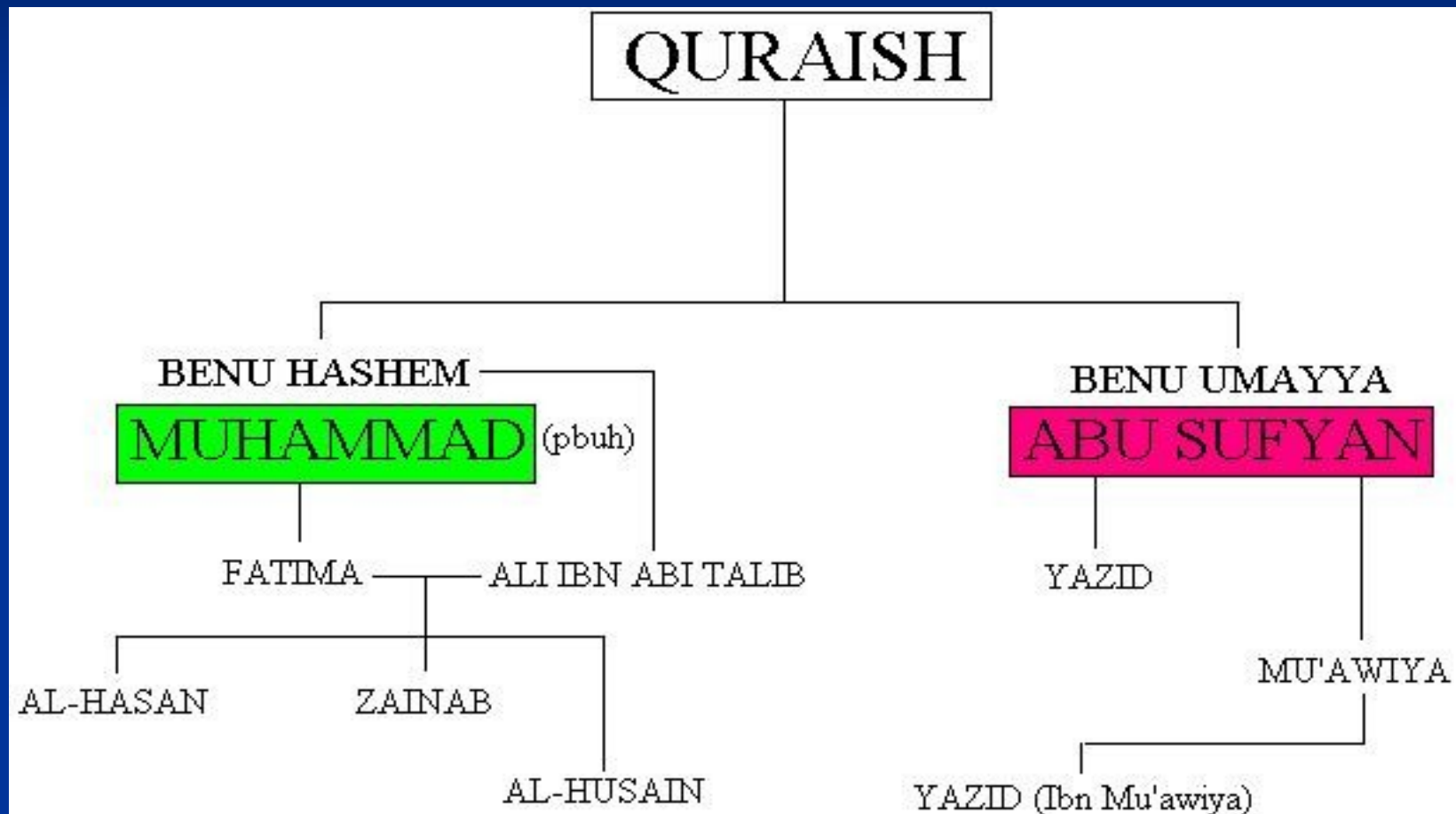
Peace be upon you, O the inheritor of:

- Nabi Adam (as), the chosen one of Allah.
- Nabi Nuh (as), the Prophet of Allah
- Nabi Ibrahim (as), the friend of Allah.
- Nabi Mussa (as), the communicator with Allah.
- Nabi Issa (as), the spirit of Allah.
- Nabi Muhammad (saww), the beloved one of Allah

Twins Born to **Abdemenaf**

- **This is a story which is found in some history books about twins born to Abdemenaf:**
  - There was a noted chieftain in the city of Mecca, Abde Munaf. Two twins were born to him, but they were Siamese Twins with their backs joined by birth. The chieftain approached the wise men of the city for advice, and they said, "Now they are children, but when they grow up they will face problems."
  - Abdemanaf separated his children with his sword. One boy was named Hashim and the other Abdeshams. When they were separated, another chieftain watching the children crying bitterly, said, *"God forbid! A sword has been used to separate the two brothers. God bless! It shouldn't so happen that their family tree should keep fighting with swords."*

Family Tree of Banu Hashim and Banu Umayya

Family Tree of Prophet Muhammad (s) and Abu Sufyan

History narrates, Banu Umayya never ceased to oppose the noble traits of Banu Hashim. The enmity of Abu Sufyan, Muawiya, and Yazid against the household of the Prophet (s) can not be disputed.

Prophet (s) Predicts about Karbala

- Aisha narrated: The Prophet (s) said: "Gabriel informed me that my grandson al- Husain (AS) will be killed after me in the land of al-Taff and brought me this Turbah (mudd/soil) and informed me that this is the soil of the place he will be martyred”.

- When the Holy Prophet informed Lady Fatima of the Martyrdom in store for his grandson, she burst into tears and asked "O my father! when would my son be martyred?" "In such a critical moment," replied the Holy Prophet, "when neither I nor you, nor Ali would be alive." This accentuated her grief and she inquired again, "Who then, O my father, would commemorate Husain's Martyrdom?" The Holy Prophet said, "The men and the women of a particular group of my followers, who will befriend my Ahlul Bayt, will mourn for Husain and commemorate his martyrdom each year in every century."

Merits of Imam Hussein (as)

Prophet Muhammad (s) said about Imam Hussein (as):

- Al-Hasan and al-Husain are the chiefs of the youth of Paradise.
- Hussein is from me and I am from Husein.
- I am in war with those who will fight you, and in peace with those who are peaceful to you.
- He who loves al-Hasan and al-Husain, loved me, and he who makes them angry has made me angry.
- O my son! Your flesh is my flesh and your blood is my blood; you are a leader, the son of a leader and the brother of a leader; you are a spiritual guide, the son of a spiritual guide and the brother of a spiritual guide; you are an Imam the son of an Imam and the brother of an Imam; you are the father of nine Imams, the ninth of whom would be the Qaim (the last infallible spiritual guide)

Banu Umayya, The Cursed Tree in the Quran

- The Prophet (s) said: “I can see the Children of Umayyad ascending to my pulpit. I have seen them in my dreams jumping on my pulpit like monkeys."

- The Prophet (s) also said that the following verse was revealed about Banu Umayya : "And We made that dream, which We have shown you, only as a test to the people and the cursed tree (Shajaratal Mal’uunah) in the Quran. And We warn them but it only increases their extreme transgression!"(Bani Israel 17:60)

- Imran ibn Husayn narrated that: The Prophet (s) at the time of his death disliked three tribes: Thaqif, the Banu Hanifah and the Banu Umayyah.

Who was Abu Sufyan?

- **He was the son of Harb Bin Umayya.**
- **He was the father of Muawiyya and the grandfather of Yazid.**
- **He was also the father of Ramlah (Umm Habiba), who converted to Islam and migrated to Abyssinia. Umm Habiba later married to the Prophet (s).**
- **One day when Abu Sufyan went to see the Prophet, Umm Habiba removed the sitting carpet so that he does not make it najis.**
- **Abu Sufyan is also considered to be the father of Ziyad Bin Abiihi, Ziyad was an illegitimate child and his father unknown.**

Who was Abu Sufyan?

- **He fought against Prophet Muhammad (s) in the Battle of Badr, Uhud, Khandaq and others.**
- **When Mecca was conquered and Quraish defeated, he later accepted Islam unwillingly.**
- **Even when accepting Islam, he refused to proclaim 'Muhammadun Rasulullah'.**
- **When Uthman became the 3rd Khalifa, he said: "Now that the Caliphate has fallen into your hands, you should take turns in seizing it, in the same way that children pass a ball to one another. I swear to God that there exists neither a heaven nor a hell!"**
- **Abu Sufyan died in the time of Uthman, and Uthman led Salatul Mayyit on him.**
- **Unfortunately, Wahhabis consider Abu Sufyan a great Sahabi because he accepted Islam in the time of the Prophet and because Uthman prayed on him Salatul Mayyit.**

Who was Muawiya?

- **He was son of Abu Sufyan, and accepted Islam only after the victory of Mecca.**
- **According to one report, he was conceived in a form of polyandry. Four people are thought of being his father: Abu Sufyan, Abu Umar Musafir, Umar Bin Walid, Sabah the Ethiopian.**
- **He and his father Abu Sufyan accepted Islam to save their life. Such Muslims are known as ‘Tulaqaa’ (the freed ones).**
- **His mother was Hind, the liver-chewer of Hazrat Hamza in the battle of Uhud.**
- **Omar appointed Yazid, the brother of Muawiya as a governor of Shaam. When Yazid died, Omar appointed Muawiya in his place.**
- **The Prophet (saww) cursed Muawiya and said: “May Allah (swt) not fill his belly”.**
- **"The Prophet (s) overheard the sound of 'ghina' (singing) and found `Amr b. al-`Aas and Mu`awiya indulging themselves by singing. He (s) the supplicated that they be thrown in to the Fire"**

Mu'awiya's Crimes

1. **Muawiya refused to accept the Khilafah of Imam Ali (as) and rebelled against him.**
2. **Muawiya used his position in Shaam to influence people against Imam Ali (as).**
3. **He formed renegade groups to attack towns to kill and loot Imam Ali's followers.**
4. **He fought against Imam Ali (as) in the battle of Siffiin. More than 70,000 Muslims were killed in this battle because of Muawiya.**
5. **Muawiya's army also killed Ammaar Bin Yaasir in this battle, about whom the Prophet (s) said: "O Ammaar, you will be killed by a renegade group".**
6. **He reintroduced the Jahiliyyah system of disrespecting the dead bodies of those killed in war, trampling them with horses' hooves, cutting the heads and parading them in the markets. The first head to be paraded was that of Ammaar bin Yaasir.**

Mu'awiya's Crimes

7. **He was the first one to start the system of making Muslim captive ladies as slaves in civil wars among Muslims.**
8. **Muawiya violated all the clauses of treaty signed between him and Imam Hassan (as).**
9. **He poisoned Imam Hassan (as) through Ju'dah bint Ash'ath, the misguided wife of Imam Hassan (as).**
10. **During his reign, Muslims attending prayers in the mosque were required to curse Imam Ali (as) as part of the service.**
11. **He appointed his corrupt son Yazid, the drunkard as the Khalifah after him.**
12. **He killed many Sahabas of the Prophet (s) including: Muhammad Bin Abu Bakar, Ammaar Yaasir, Malik Bin Ashter, Hujr Bin Adi, Abdurahman Bin Khalid, Aisha Bint Abi Bakr, etc.**

The 3 Great Crimes of Yazid

- **In the first year of his rule, he martyred the "Leader of the Youth of the Paradise" Abu Abdullah al-Husain (A.S.) and his family and companions in that tragic state.**

- **He sent a heartless and bloody old man Muslim ibn Aqbah with a strong army towards Madinah, killed 10,000 innocent men and women some of them inside Masjid Nabawi, raped thousands of girls and women, and desecrated the Holy grave of the Prophet with blood and urine.**

- **The Army of Yazid set ablaze and destroyed the Holy Kaaba.**

Questions that Need Sincere Answers?

- How Muawiya (the crooked) and Yazid (the drunkard) came to power and became the Khalifas of the Muslim Ummah?
- Why Imam Hussein (as) and his blessed family were killed in Karbala so mercilessly when not more than 50 years had passed from the demise of the Prophet (s)?
- Why Ahlulbayt and their followers were tortured, persecuted and killed everywhere when they are crowned as the beacons of guidance by the Quran and the Sunnah of the Prophet?
- Why were all the 11 Imams appointed by Allah through His Prophet killed either by sword or poison?
- And until recently, why the followers of Ahlulbayt are victimised and persecuted in the precints of Mecca and Medina and the graves of Jannatul Baqii vandalized?

The Seed of Karbala was sowed in Saqeefa

- Muawiya in a letter to Muhammad Bin Abu Bakr admits that : “Your father and his Farooq were the first to snatch his (Ali’s) right away from him and dispute with him regarding what rightfully belonged to him….
- “Had it not been for what your father had done, we would not have disputed with the son of Abu Talib, and we would have surrendered to him. But we found your father doing so before us; therefore, we followed his example and emulated his deeds. Find fault with your father, then, for what he did ….”
- The First oppression done against Ahlulbayt was in Saqeefa, where Imam Ali’s right of Khilafah was usurped.
- This followed by threatening to burn the house of Bibi Fatima (as), breaking the door upon her, killing her child Muhsin, and strangling Imam Ali with a rope.
- **Karbala would not have occurred if Abubakar and Umar would not have usurped the right of Imam Ali’s Khilafah in Saqeefa, and if Umar would not have appointed Muawiyya in the power.**

Why Imam Hussein (as) Refused Bay'ah of Yazid?

1. To save Islam from distortion, as Yazid was bent in vilifying all the teachings of Islam.
2. Giving Bay'ah to Yazid means legitimizing all the fraudulent deeds of Yazid.
3. The Muslim Ummah looked upon Imam Hussein (as) as their guide, and every act of Imam Hussein (as) would bear great effects.
4. To teach the Ummah to rise against all the despotic rulers.

Imam Hussein Leaves Madina

- Yazid commissioned *Waleed Ibn Ut'ba,* his Governor over Medina, to ask for Imam Husain's allegiance of loyalty *or else upon refusal, his head.*
- Waleed invited Al-Husain to a meeting for the purpose. Imam Husain did not give his word at the meeting
- Although painful to leave hometown, he decided to leave Medina along with his family to proceed to Mecca.
- Imam left Madina on 28th Rajab 60 A.H.

Imam Hussein (as) in Mecca

- When Al-Husain reached Mecca he received 12,000 letters from Kufa urging him to go to Kufa to be their leader, and be the Khalifa.
- Imam sent an emissary, his cousin *Muslim Ibn Aqeel,* to Kufa to ascertain first-hand information about the situation in Iraq.
- In the mean time Yazid spread a network of informants and secret agents in Mecca to assassinate the Imam during pilgrimage.
- Therefore Imam Hussein (as) decided to leave Mecca for Kufa to prepare for a confrontation with Yazid and his forces.
- Many friends and relatives urged Imam Husain not to go to Kufa, but he insisted on going. Imam Husain, along with family, friends, and companions began the journey toward Kufa (1,100 miles) in a long caravan in the blistering heat of summer.

On the Way to Karbala

- During the early phase of the journey the caravan met *Al-Farazdaq* (a famous poet) at a place called al-Sifah.
- Al-Farazdaq advised the Imam not to go to Kufa because though people's hearts were with him (Imam), their swords would be against him. But the Imam continued with the journey.
- He received the first letter from his emissary Muslim Ibn Aqeel with good news. The letter indicated that the people were more than ready to welcome the Imam in Kufa and were looking forward to his leadership.
- Imam Husain decided to send another emissary to Kufa with a message. The caravan kept proceeding toward Kufa. Many days passed but the Imam did not receive any more responses from Muslim Ibn Aqeel.

Muslim Bin Aqeel in Kufa

- **In Kufa Muslim Bin Aqeel was welcomed by the Shias in great number.**
- **With the help of Mukhtar Al-Thaqafi and Hani Ibn Urwah, he continued to hold secret meetings with the supporters of the Imam. Within a short time the gatherings started to gain momentum.**
- **Yazid through his spies and informants learned about Muslim's successes in Kufa. He appointed the tyrant *Ubaidullah Ibn Ziyad* to replace *al-Nu'man Ibn al-Basheer* as Governor of Kufa.**
- **Ibn Ziyad took control of Kufa, closed all the roads and threatened all supporters of Muslim.**
- **Very Soon Muslim Ibn Aqeel was deserted and left alone in Kufa.**
- **Ibn Ziyad sent an army to capture Muslim. Muslim was caught, brutally martyred, and his body thrown down from the top of the castle.**

Imam Hussein Continues the Journey

- Meanwhile, as Al-Husain's caravan got closer to its destination (Kufa), coming to a place called Zubalah, Imam Husain unexpectedly received shocking news.
- Muslim Ibn Aqeel and the person who provided him shelter, Hani's Ibn Urwah, both of whom were arrested and beheaded by the Governor Ibn Ziyad.
- Mukhtar was also arrested and imprisoned and tortured by Ibn Ziyad.
- Imam Husain gathered his companions and disclosed to them about the bad news, and said, "Our Shi'a have deserted us, those of you who prefer to leave us may do so freely and without guilt.“
- Becoming scared, some companions left the caravan. Imam Husain continued with the journey along with close companions and family members.

Imam Hussein Meets Hur

- In the way, Imam was approached by 1,000 horsemen led by *Hur al-Riyahi* representing the enemy.
- The enemy army was near to death due to thirst. Imam ordered the army to be provided with water.
- Hur blocked the camps of Imam Husain (a.s.) from advancing. Tension started to rise between the two.
- The Imam explained to them his motives for going to Kufa, that it was in response to the invitation of the people. He even showed them a bagful of letters he received from Kufa.
- Imam told them that if they did not like him to advance with the journey, he was prepared to return to Hijaz.
- Hur replied, "We are commissioned to follow you until we take you to Governor Ibn Ziyad, and suggested to the Imam to go towards a station which is neither Kufa nor Medina."
- Imam Husain found the proposal fair and turned the caravan away from Kufa. Hur and his army marched parallel to the Imam.
- The Imam, his family and companions continued their journey and reached a place called *Karbala.*
- He ordered his camp to be setup. That day was 2nd of Muharram, Hijri 61.

Imam Hussein in Karbala

- **Ibn Ziyad sent military units to Karbala and appointed *Umar Ibn Sa'ad* in charge.**
- **Imam Husain (a.s.) opened a dialogue with Umar Ibn Sa'ad and convinced him to lift the siege so that the Imam with his family and companions could leave Iraq.**
- **Umar Ibn Sa'ad sent the message to Ibn Ziyad but *Shimr Bin Dhil-Jawshan,* opposed it strongly.**
- **Ibn Ziyad wrote a letter to Umar Ibn Sa'ad commanding him to either go to war with Imam Husain (a.s.) or be replaced by Shimr.**
- **After pondering he decided to fight Imam Husain (a.s.).**
- **On the 7th day of Muharram he moved his troops closer to the camp and began to surround the Husaini camp.**
- **Ibn Sa'ad laid a blockade around the camp to cut it off from access to the river Euphrates, to deprive it of water in a move to force them to surrender.**
- **Hussein, his family and his followers suffered from intense thirst and hunger but did not surrender.**

Shabe Ashura

- On the 9th of Muharram), the enemy's military forces closed in on the camp of Imam Husain (a.s.).
- Imam asked his brother, Abbas, to talk to Ibn Sa'ad and request a delay of the aggression by one night.
- Imam Husain and his pious companions spent that night in prayers.
- During the night the Imam told the companions, ".... the enemy is interested in none but me, me alone. I'll be most delighted to permit each and every one of you to go back, and I urge you to do so....”.
- All companions screamed in response, "By Allah, never, never! We will either live with you or die together with you."

Ashura Morning

- Finally, the day of Ashura dawned upon the soil of Karbala. It was the day when 72 innocent lives would be sacrificed, and a decisive battle would be won to save Islam and the Ummah.
- Children were crying for water, the women were desperate for water.
- Zainul-Abideen, the son of Imam Husain (a.s.) was sick with fever.
- Despite this, not a single person in the camp made any complaints or even questioned the mission of Imam Husain.
- Hur felt his conscience violently stirring. He suddenly broke away from Umar Ibn Sa'ad and rushed toward Imam Husain (a.s.) to join his camp.

The Battle of Karbala

- Imam Husain's every supporter insisted on being the first to fight.
- The battle was ferocious. Within a short time the Imam's supporters slay a large number of the enemy fighters.
- The 72 of Husain's fought valiantly against the 30,000 of the enemy.
- The heroes began to fall, they were men of valor welcoming martyrdom, they fell one after another, for the enemy was overwhelming in number.
- Among the Ansar Martyrs were: Habib Ibn Mazahir, Muslim Ibn Awsaja, Zuhair Ibn Qayn, Burair Hamdani, Jaun, Hur, Nafe' Bin Hilal, etc.
- By noon time the Imam stopped the fight to perform the Salat.
- By this time those left were mainly his family and a few supporters. They performed the Salat together. Two supporters were guarding the performers of Salat. When Salat was finished one of the guards fell dead; there were 17 arrows in his back.

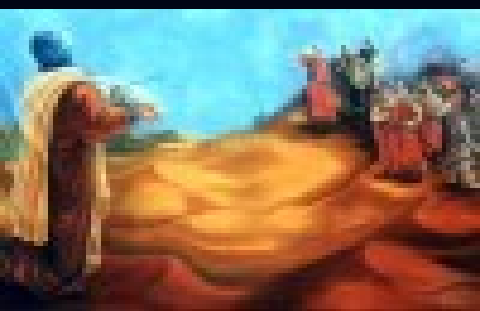
Family Members seek Martyrdom

- The Ansars fulfilled their oath and lay martyred.
- Now it was time for the family members to show the bravery of Banu Hashim.
- Next to the battle field went the sons of Bibi Zainab – Aun and Muhammad, the son of Imam Hassan (as) Janabe Qassim and their cousins (about 17 of them).
- They were all in their teens but each stood bravely, believing in the mission, facing a formidable enemy, and showed no less enthusiasm in their quest to embrace the martyrdom.
- Janabe Qassim's body was trampled by the hooves of the enemies' horses; and the bodies of Aun and Muhammad were torn apart by arrows and spears.
- The mothers thanked Allah (swt) for accepting these supreme sacrifices.

Abbas,
The Flag Bearer of Karbala

- Soon after, brothers of Hazrat Abbas went to fight and got martyred.
- Abbas on request of Bibi Sakina went toward the river Euphrates to bring some water for the thirsty children.
- He engaged the enemy in a fierce fighting, almost doing the impossible, and getting the water for children.
- While he was returning on his horse with the water, he was attacked by a large horde of the enemy, overwhelming and severely wounding him.
- As much as he tried Abbas could not save the water, he fell from his horse to breath his last.
- Hussein’s back was broken and children were left without water.

The Replica of the Prophet, Ali Akbar

- Ali Akbar, Husain's son who was 18 and a model of the Prophet (s) obtained permission to fight and dashed toward the enemy.
- He engaged them in fierce fighting, falling on them like thunder, slaying numerous fighters.
- He continued to move forward, deep inside the enemy. The enemy was overpowering in number, it overwhelmed him cutting him with swords and spears, and his body became nothing but wounds gushing blood, until he died.
- Imam Husain (a.s.) rushed to the area and picked up the wounded limp body and brought it to the appalled camp. His sister and others in the camp were horrified and shocked at the scene.
- Now Imam Hussein (s) is left alone.

Ali Asgher goes to the Battlefield

- By the afternoon 72 brave persons had sacrificed their lives in Karbala to save Islam.
- All had fought under nerve racking conditions, but Hussein endured all that and more.
- Remaining the only one, Imam Husain was to face the enemy head on. He cried a final plea: HAL MIN NAASIRIN YANSURUNA ... Is there any one who can help us .....
- Precisely at that moment Imam Husain heard his baby Ali Asgher crying.
- He held the six months old baby, Ali Asghar in his arms, and appealed to the enemy fighters for some water.
- Imam wanted to awaken their conscience and stir their human feelings but the stone-hearted enemy, instead of giving water, zoomed an arrow toward the agonizing baby and killed him instantly.
- Imam Husain was shocked. He felt an unbearable wave of pain. The sight of the limp baby in his arms was agonizingly painful.
- How would he show the dead body of Asgher to his mother?

Imam Hussein offers Martyrdom

- Imam Husain (a.s.) was alone, one man against thousands. He took them on, fighting them bravely, and kept fighting, receiving many wounds in the process.
- Thousands of enemy fighters were surrounding him but none dared to move toward him.
- The enemy attacked collectively, and showered arrows. Blood gushed from his body like a fountain. Imam Husain (a.s.) felt numb as he fell to the ground, bleeding profusely.
- The enemy gathered and started to hit the body of the Grandson of the Prophet with their swords.
- He was near the point of death, even though staggering he tried to stand by leaning on his sword. Then he received the fatal blow.
- Imam Hussein went to Sajda. It was at this point, that Shimr came forward and severed Imam Husain's noble head from the body, the noble head kissed often by the Prophet (pbuh)!

Prisoners of Karbala

- Umar Ibn Sa'ad ordered the horsemen to trample upon the bodies of Imam Husain and all others killed, to disfigure them even further, as if the wounds, the bloodied bodies, and the headless forms were not enough.
- For three days the exposed bodies of the martyrs were left lying in the desert of Karbala. Afterwards, the people of the tribe of Bani-Asad, who were not far away from the battle field, helped bury them.
- Umar Ibn Sa'ad and his forces took the women and children as prisoners in shackles, put them on camels, and proceeded in a caravan from Karbala to Kufa and then to Shaam.
- At the forefront of the procession were the heads of Imam Husain (a.s.) and his followers on the tip of spears. This was the leftover of the beloved family of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), in such a deplorable unimaginable condition, all caused by people who called themselves Muslims!

Long Lasting Effects of Karbala

- The startling events in Karbala proved like a powerful volcano that shook the very foundation of Muslims, it stirred their consciousness and made them alert and observant.
- The tragic event became the beacon of light to always remind Muslims to practice Islam honestly and sincerely, to do what is right irrespective of consequences, and fear no one except Allah (swt).
- Within a few decades the rule of Banu Umayya crumbled and came to an end, thus it marked the victory of Truth and Justice against dictatorship and oppression.
- The tragedy of Karbala taught humanity a lesson that standing for the truth and fighting unto death for it is more honorable and valuable than submitting to the wrongful.
- The event of Karbala taught us the lessons of Jihad, Steadfastness, Patience, Sacrifice and Martyrdom.
- It strengthened the teachings of Islam such as: Salat, Hijab, Loyalty, Amr Bil Ma’ruf and Nahyi Anil Munkar.

Lessons from Karbala

- **Don’t accept humiliation**. Imam Hussein (as): “Death is better than humiliation”.
- **Be independent of Judgment**. Don’t follow blindly. Imam (as) said to Yazid’s troops: “O followers of Abu Sufyan, if you are not following the teachings of Islam, then as free men, be independent of judgment”.
- **Support the Truth**. Imam Hussein (as): “Don't you see that Truth has been replaced by falsehood. We must be prepared to sacrifice everything that is precious in support of Truth!“. H. Ali Akbar: “If we are the Truth, then it makes no difference if death comes to us or if we approach death.“
- **It is never too late to repent**. H. Hur joined Imam’s army in the last moment and became one of the first martyrs.
- **Loyalty in the time of hardship**. Companions of Imam Hussein did not leave him in the time of sacrifice. John, the ex-slave of Abudhar: "It is not fair that I benefit from your company and hospitality but abandon you in your hardship?”

Lessons from Karbala

- **Participation of Ladies**. Ladies can play a great role in any movement as in Karabala.
- TO PLEASE ALLAH : The objective of all believers should be the pleasure of Allah. Imam Hussein (as) said: “The only objective of the Prophet's household is to please Allah”.
- GIVING PREFERENCE TO THE NEEDS OF OTHERS: H. Abbas on reaching river Furat did not drink water thinking the thirst of the children.
- PATIENCE IN ADVERSITY: Those who saw Imam Hussein (as) on the Day of Ashura reported. "We have never seen a man remaining as composed as Imam whereas his relatives and children were slaughtered before his eyes.”
- THE SIGNIFICANCE OF AMR BIL MA’RUF : Imam Hussein a.s. declared: “The only objective of seek reform and to do `Amr bil Marouf and Nahy anil Munkar' (Enjoining good and forbidding evil).”

Lessons from Karbala

- THE USE OF LAWFUL MEANS : Imam Hussein a.s. to Umar ibn Sa'd: "You are promised government over `Ray' yet you will never eat the wheat of that area”. Imam taught us that: "Those who use unlawful means to achieve their objectives never attain them.”
- CHASTITY AND HIJAB: When prisoners of Karbala arrived at Damascus, Imam Sajjad a.s. asked that the `heads' of martyrs be removed from the proximity of the women in order to protect them from spectators”.
- A WIDER UNDERSTANDING OF DEATH: Imam Hussein (as) said: "Death is an adornment of life as a necklace is an adornment of a beautiful woman”. “Whoever joins us will be martyred, those who remain behind will miss the victory."

Continuing the Effects of Karbala through Azadari

- Salam narrates: “I went to visit Umm Salamah and found her weeping. I asked her what was making her weep and she replied that she had seen Allah's Messenger (s) (meaning in a dream) with dust on his head and beard. She asked him what was the matter and he replied, "I have just been present at the slaying of al-Husayn.
- Imam Sadiq (as): He whose eyes shed tears for our blood which has been shed, or for our rights which have been usurped, or for the humiliation meted out to us, or to one of our Shias, Allah shall accommodate him in Paradise”.
- Imam Sadiq (as) said: “Any one who recites poetry about Imam Hussein (as) and weeps and makes others weep by means of it, Allah will make paradise incumbent upon him and forgive his sins”.
- Imam Sadiq (as) said: “May Allah (swt) show mercy on those who revive our missions”.